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POSTPONEMENT OF MEET IS REFUSED BY WAVELL

Viceroy Replies to Gandhi That Alteration of Date of Simla Talks Not Desirable

Special

LISBON, June 19.—Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, has replied to Mahatma Gandhi's request for the alteration of the date of the Simla conference of the Indian leaders called for next Monday saying that he does not think a delay in assembling the conference is desirable, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Up to Indians, Morrison Says

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—"It is about time the Indians said something—and a policy—and were ready to talk practical business," declared Herbert Morrison, Chairman of the Labor Party campaign committee, at a press conference in London today, according to a London dispatch.

"At the moment," Morrison said, "we are in agreement between the parties on the policy in regard to India. We agreed on the Cripps' plan and we agree on the Wavell plan. The next move is up to the Indians. I cannot answer for them," he asserted.

Asked for his views on the suggestion made by Ernest Bevin at Blackpool that India should achieve self-government by yearly doses, Morrison said, "You must not ask me to define yearly doses."

Further questioned, Morrison said, "I am getting just a little worried about the Indian attitude when they have had handsome offers made to them." He also made these points. "I hope that India will remain in the British Commonwealth and Empire and I shall strive for that. India can always rely upon the cordial sympathy of the British Labor Party toward self-government."

On Russia, Morrison said, I do not want to chuck Russia into the middle of the party conflict," but he added, "The Labor Party is particularly well fitted to handle relations with the Soviet Union. We understand the Soviet Union best. We do not agree with their government, but we are in very great sympathy with their economic policy."

Morrison also said that when Clement Attlee went to the Big-Three conference he would do his best to advance the views of the Labor Party at that conference and when he came back insofar as he had been successful in getting the Labor Party's views accepted, the Labor Party would support the decision of the Big-Three. Otherwise the Labor Party reserved the right to be critical.

POLES MOVE INTO TESCHEN

Claim Area in Czechoslovakia as Part of Poland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—A contingent of Polish troops headed by Marshal Cinessky, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish armies, has arrived in Teschen, an industrial district on the northeastern corner of Czechoslovakia, a broadcast from Lublin revealed today. Teschen was given to Czechoslovakia after the last war, but Polish troops occupied it in the autumn of 1938 after the Lublin agreement.

Last night, the Silesian national leader of Teschen, the former underground leader of the district, claimed Teschen as part of Czechoslovakia, but the Polish Provisional Government claimed it as part of Poland.

Today in Teschen, the Polish Commander-in-Chief said that the Polish army was always ready to defend the rights of Poland and her people.

An earlier broadcast from Lublin this week alleged that Czechoslovakian officials had beaten up a Polish teacher and issued a decree putting the Poles in this area under the same treatment as the Germans. The Lublin broadcast, however, emphasized Polish convictions that the Czech Government in Prague would condemn such actions.

JANOWSKI ADMITS GUILT

Says He Was Instructed by London Poles

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—Jan Janowski, Deputy Prime Minister of the London Polish Government, stated during the second day of the trial of the 16 Poles in Moscow today—he is one of the prisoners—that his instructions from the London Poles were to try to take power and if this was not successful then independent Poland should be defended, according to a special Reuters correspondent in Moscow.

The trial of the 16 Poles was resumed today with the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The first witness for the prosecution to be called—Stanislaw Dzilinski, 36-year-old journalist who said he became commandant of the 2nd Vilna region in 1942 and later chief of propaganda and information in that region—declared that all diversionist acts against the Red Army were directed by the Polish Government in London. He added that in February of last year, he received instructions about the Polish frontiers in which the Soviet Union was called "aggressor" and the eastern areas were regarded as being occupied.

Tass Accuses British Of Terrorist Actions. In Dealing With ELAS

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—The Soviet news agency, Tass, has accused the British Government of terrorist activities against the ELAS, the guerrilla section of the Greek left wing EAM organization. Reports from Athens says that the ELAS leader was killed in a clash with Greek regular troops. The Greek Minister of Information stated that the clash took place in northern Greece where the ELAS leader and his men refused to surrender their arms.

LEOPOLD NOT INTENDING TO SURRENDER THRONE

King Also Attempting to Form New Cabinet; Asks Charles To Continue as Regent

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—As demands for the abdication of King Leopold gained ground in Belgium today, the official spokesman for the King announced that there was no question of his giving up the Throne, according to a Brussels dispatch.

The spokesman told a Reuter's correspondent at Salo Surg where the King had been staying since he was freed by the Americans that he had effectively assumed his full Constitutional prerogatives. No date had been set for the King's return, the spokesman added.

Meanwhile, the parliamentary group of the Belgian Socialist Party at a meeting in Brussels today attended by Achille Van Acker, Prime Minister in the retiring Government and Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister, passed the resolution stressing "its conviction that only the King's abdication can avoid serious disturbances," a Reuter's report said.

The Brussels radio tonight, however, reported that the Belgian Right Wing parliamentary group today passed a resolution assuring King Leopold of their loyalty.

Another Brussels report said that King Leopold has decided to try to form a new Government before his return from Salzburg, it was announced tonight by Van Acker.

The King, said Van Acker, had meanwhile asked Prince Charles, his brother, to continue as Regent. Van Acker stressed that during the talks he had with the King there had been no break in relations between them and added that the talks had been very cordial.

It was also understood in Brussels that Professor Pirennes, a personal friend of King Leopold; Louis Fredriq, former chief of the King's Cabinet and Weemas former assistant chief of the Royal Cabinet, are sounding out the possibility of forming a new Government.

British Intervention Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—The British Government regards with grave concern the political trend in Belgium in view of the necessity of keeping political ties with that country, according to a London report.

The British Foreign Office made an unofficial statement today expressing the opinion that the British Government considered the abdication of King Leopold III as an internal problem, strictly speaking, but in view of the fact that British troops were stationed in Belgium an indifferen tattitude could not be taken.

No New Development

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—No new development has been reported in the political situation in Belgium and the final decision is still awaited from King Leopold on whether or not he will return to the country, it was disclosed in a Brussels dispatch received here.

RUSSIAN DISPUTE AT S.F. MAY PROLONG MEETING

Moscow Wants Powers' Restriction to Cover International Peace and Security

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 19.—The Soviet Union is demanding restriction of powers already formerly proposed for the General Assembly of the proposed World Organization to discuss and make recommendation on any matters affecting international relations, according to a San Francisco report. It said that this Russian demand may be enough to bloc the scheduled windup of the United Nations Conference on Saturday and that the meeting may be extended again.

Moscow wants this change to cover only questions relating to maintance of international peace and security. U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Australian Minister for External Affairs Herbert Evatt and Soviet Ambassador to Washington Andrei Gromyko were put on a special committee to work out a compromise on the Russian demand but no results were obtained. Mr. Gromyko under instructions from Moscow was unable to accept any compromise and could only report back to Moscow what was offered.

More Disputes Bared

Meanwhile, a whirlwind cleanup of other controversies was reported as follows:

1. The Conference Committee tonight voted 23 to 3, with 14 nations abstaining to write into the Charter authority for the proposed league either to expel or suspend members which violated its principles.

2. This Committee also approved 29 to 13 the Belgium plan that future amendments to the Charter should become effective after being ratified by two-thirds of the United Nations, including France and the sponsoring Powers. This means that any one of the major Powers could veto an amendment by refusing to ratify it.

3. Acceptance of an United States' compromise cleared away another issue over amendment which provides that if no new conference to revise the Charter has been held by the end of its first ten years the Assembly must consider calling one and could decide to do so by majority vote. The Committee approved this 33 to 1. Eleven nations, including Russia, not voting and four absent.

4. The Committee voted 24 to 19 against writing into the Charter a clause allowing any nation to withdraw its membership. The small nations had insisted on this right, but compromised on an informal Committee statement which said that even without the expressed provision a nation could withdraw, particularly if some future change in the Charter made it unacceptable to to that nation.

Awaits Formal Action

In so far as they had all been hotly debated issues, all these questions deal with the fact that in the Security Council Russia, the United States, Britain, France and Chungking would always have to agree before action could be taken. By disagreeing any one of them could veto action. A compromise has been reached on the last remaining issue of the section of the Charter dealing with trusteeship, and this now awaits only formal action.

The issue was raised by Philippine General Carlos P. Romulo who wants Independence listed as a goal for colonial peoples of the world as well as for the inhabitants trustee territory. The compromise would have the Trustee Council of the World Organization take due regard to the political aspiration of the people, and would assist them toward self-government and in the progressive development of their free political institution.

Meanwhile, the commissions on the Security Council held another meeting this afternoon and received the reports from the Working Committee and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The report sets forth the basic obligation of member nations to settle any dispute by peaceful mediations, arbitrations and judicial settlement all by the peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council is given the power to investigate any dispute or situation which may lead to international friction.

Borge Contacts Laborites

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—Since his failure to form a new Norwegian Government, Lord Chief Justice Carl Borge has approached the chairman of the Labor Party in the Norwegian assembly to set up a new Cabinet, according to an Oslo report.

FOREIGN OFFICE SHIFTS

Katsuo Okazaki Made Research Bureau Director

Katsuo Okazaki, Research Secretary in Chief of the Foreign Office, was appointed Director of the Research Bureau of the same Office under date of June 20, it was announced by the Foreign Office the same day. Mr. Okazaki succeeds Yoshitaro Yamada, who has been placed on the retired list in accordance with Item 4, Paragraph 1, Article 11, of the Civil Official Limitation Ordinance. Simultaneously, other important shifts in the positions of high officials of the same Office were made public on the same day.

Shinichi Shibusawa, Director of the Wartime Economy Bureau, was appointed Director of the Bureau of Treaties. Kojiro Inoue, Foreign Office Secretary in charge of the Archives Section, was appointed wartime Economy Bureau. Tsuneo Yanai, Director of the Bureau of treaties, was relieved of his post at his own request.

Toshikazu Kase, Foreign Office Secretary, was appointed Chief of the Fifth Section of the Political Affairs Bureau and concurrently that of the Sixth Section, while Morio Yukawa, Foreign Office Secretary, was made Chief of the Second Section of the same Bureau.

Takezo Shimoda, First Embassy Secretary, was made Foreign Office Secretary and ordered to assume the post of Chief of the First Section of the Bureau of Treaties. Keiichi Tatsuki, Foreign Office Secretary, was appointed Chief of the Second Section of the Bureau of Treaties. Toru Hagiwara, Foreign Office Secretary, was transferred from the post of Chief of the Second Section of the Political Affairs Bureau to that of the Fifth Section of the same. Many other appointments also were made public the same day.

CAROL ARRIVES IN LISBON

Ex-Rumanian King Said Planning To Reside in France

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—It was unofficially reported in Paris today that ex-King Carol of Rumania is now in Lisbon putting out feelers for permission to reside in France, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Paris. Official circles, however, denied all knowledge of this report.

The King's reported reappearance in Europe is regarded by quarters in Paris as an attempt to create a division between the Russians and other Allies.

It was stated in Rio de Janeiro today, however, that reports from Paris that ex-King Carol of Rumania was now in Lisbon are completely unfounded. It was stated that Carol at present is at Rio de Janeiro preparing for departure to Europe on the Spanish steamer Cabo De Hornos.

DE GAULLE EMPHASIZES FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITAIN

Speaks at Debate on Levant Issue; Assembly Desires Franco-British Pact

Special

LISBON, June 19.—Speaking today at the resumption of the foreign affairs debate on Levant in the French National Consultative Assembly, President General De Gaulle declared, "I hope for a solution which will preserve Franco-Anglo friendship which is the foundation of our policy and essential to international harmony," according to a Paris dispatch.

Of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and other speakers, he said, "all showed extraordinary importance which they have in setting the affair without disturbing the friendship of the two nations."

At the conclusion of the foreign affairs debate the Assembly passed a resolution put forward by the Socialist group asking the Government to increase its efforts to conclude a Franco-British pact, which, with the Franco-Soviet pact, would be the basis of European peace.

De Gaulle to Intervene

Special

LISBON, June 19.—An indication of the French Government's attitude toward the latest British note on the Syrian disturbances is expected this afternoon when President General De Gaulle is likely to intervene in the foreign affairs debate in the National Consultative Assembly, according to a Paris dispatch. The debate was adjourned from last Friday.

Reuter said that hitherto there has been no official comment on the British note, but informed circles said that it offered nothing new to bridge the gap between the original French and British proposals. They indicated, however, that there would be no opposition to the Anglo-French conversations provided they aimed at repairing what are regarded as infringements of French rights and interests.

The world security organization would appear to be the only body fitted to deal with any "arbitration," they said.

The Paris report said that the debate will take place in light of the formal British denial that British authorities in Syria forcibly evacuated four French nuns from the leper hospital at Douma near Damascus. The report was widely published in the French press last week.

This charge was denied today in a telegram received by the British Embassy in Paris direct from Terence Shone, British Minister to Syria and Lebanon. The Telegram said, "Facts are that one June 4, the French assistant delegate at Damascus, De Legarde, informed the acting British Consul that these sisters had received orders from the Holy See to leave and requested that steps should be taken to have the lepers looked after.

"The British Consul had succeeded in getting authorities to send officials to take charge of the lepers. The nuns were evacuated by the French atuhorities and the British were not involved in any way."

The report that these nuns had been forced to leave by the British troops found widespread credence in France. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, in his speech in the National Assembly last Friday, cited this case as an instance when he complained that the French citizens were being forcibly evacuated by the British.

BALDWIN STRESSES SNAGS FACING U.S. IN PACIFIC

Points Out Great Difficulty of Transporting Troops and War Material

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—Stressing the difficulty of transporting troops and war materials to the Pacific war theater, Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military commentator, stated as follows, according to a New York dispatch:

"We must combat more difficulties in our Pacific operations than we had to overcome in the European campaign because of extended supply lines and transport difficulties. In order to continue the war against Japan, we must first see to it that sufficient personnel and materials are supplied to the combat forces. In the European War, America suffered 1,000,000 casualties, but we must be prepared for greater sacrifices before the end of the Pacific war. In order to minimize the attrition on our side, we must throw all available materials into the war effort.

"Regarding transportation, treble the amount of ships used in Europe are required in East Asia. To make good the shortage of transports, America is now using 100 cargo boats of the Victory type and 272 others of the Liberty type, which have been converted into transports supplying war materials to the combat forces in the Pacific area. In order to send one heavily armed division to the Pacific war theater, six to eight cargo boats and about the same number of transports are required. It goes without saying that the dispatch of mechanized units requires more vessels. One American mechanized division comprises 269 tanks, 89 automatic guns, 639 trucks, 602 tractors, 555 small armored trucks and vehicles for the repairing of tanks and 471 jeeps, for a total of 2,625 vehicles.

"To keep the tanks of one division in good order, 1,500,000 accessories are needed each year and those accessories must be packed into 15,000 large and small boxes and sent to a port for shipment by 600 freight cars. A total of 474,000 accessories are required for the maintenance of 400 jeeps. Furthermore, a return trip from America to some bases in the Pacific cannot be accomplished in less than 16 weeks.

"One infantry division consumes 500 tons of ammunition, and 75,000 gallons of gasoline are needed by one mechanized division to effect a 100-mile advance. B-17's, 'Flying Fortresses, are not being used in the Pacific theater of war, but should they be employed, 1,000 tons of ammunition, 15,000 tons of bombs, 30,000 tons of gasoline, 700 tons of lubricating oil and 44,000 tons of other kinds of oil are necessary to keep 1,000 B-17's in action.

TIME ADMITS BIG LOSSES OF U.S. IN OKINAWA AREA

Magazine Also Concedes Fierce Offensive of Japanese Special Attack Units

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The latest issue of the American magazine Time, in the column devoted to the Pacific war, described in detail what heavy sacrifices the American forces have been compelled to make in the Okinawas where the Americans are still fighting under great difficulties. The article also reported at full length the fierce offensive of the Japanese Special Attack Units by which the American forces have been considerably harassed.

The figures given in the article are not reliable because it went through strict censorship of the American military authorities. The following is the gist of the article:

"The cool and shrewd admiral, Admiral Raymond Spruance, and the staff officers of the Fifth Fleet which is under his command, were given leave of absence for the first time after their continuous duty on sea for four months, during which they occupied Yiojima and have seized the major part of Okinawa island.

"The hard-headed admiral, Richmond Kelly Turner and Marc Mitscher, our genius in aircraft carrier operation. were also given furlough, Spruance and Mitscher proceeded to Guam where they, together with Nimitz, established an extraordinary headquarters and are devising strategy for future operations.

"During this time, Admiral William Halsey took command of the U.S. fleets. At the same time Harry Hill, as Commander of the Amphibian Task Force, and John McCain, as Commander of the High Speed Aircraft Carrier Task Force, went to sea to take up their posts.

"American planes that hopped off from the groups of aircraft carriers under the command of McCain attacked the airfields in Kyushu and bases of Japanese Special Attack Units which are attacking American fleets. It was a very stormy day when the first attack on the Japanese air bases was carried out. The weather improved on the second day.

"With the improvement of the weather, however, the attack of Japanese fighter planes on the American fleets was intensified. Pilots of American planes who participated in this operation unanimously stated that the Japanese Force employs new high-speed planes possessing super powers. Japanese pilots have rich experience and are adopting as positive tactics as American pilots.

"How severe the offensive of the Japanese Special Attack Units was, while Spruance was on duty on the sea, can be seen by the casualties sustained by the American forces. In the period from March 18 to May 23, the U.S. navy lost 4,270 men and those who were wounded in the same period numbered 4,171. These are the largest casualties sustained by the U.S. navy in all the operations carried out by it."

Geiger Succeeds Buckner

Major General Roy S. Geiger, Commander of the U.S. 3rd Marine Corps, is to succeed Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. 10th Army Corps, who was killed in action on June 18 in the Okinawa area.

The American ground forces which landed on the Okinawa Islands comprise the 24th Army Corps under Lieutenant General Courtney Hodges, and the 3rd Marine Corps led by Geiger, and the general operation was directed by Buckner. Hereafter, the American invasion forces in the Okinawas will be commanded by Geiger.

Because of the tremendous personnel sacrifices amounting to 73,500 casualties in the Okinawa area, bitter criticisms were hurled against Buckner in the United States charging him with the failure of his leadership. David Lawrence, noted military critic, particularly condemned Buckner's lack of ability as a military leader, and as a result, Buckner's popularity among masses extremely deteriorated.

Before he was dispatched to the Okinawa area as Commander-in-Chief of the invasion forces, Buckner was the commander of the defense headquarters in Alaska and headed the invasion operations on Attu and Kiska Islands of the Aleutian group. In conducting operations he always resorted to a steady and cautious method, which is not very common among American officers. In the Okinawa operations he also employed his usual tactics advancing his forces inch by inch. When the American forces launched landing operations on the Okinawa Islands, the American public entertained an optimistic view taking it for granted that the Americans would be able to crush the Japanese systematic defensive within one or two weeks. However, contrary to the Americans' expectations, the American combat forces suffered tremendous losses and furthermore, their advance was insignificant. After three weeks since the start of the invasion operations, Buckner began to be criticized in the United States.

Just around that time, Buckner sent a message on April 21, through the good offices of a certain correspondent, to his countrymen elucidating the difficulties confronting the American forces at Okinawa. The message said, "The American forces have hurled enormous quantities of steel against the Japanese defense line from land, sea and air for the last two weeks, but the Japanese are still holding their defense position against our onslaught. In order to drive out the Japanese from their solid defense lines, we must crush the Japanese one by one just like uncorking bottles. Such strategy is the most effecting with the least sacrifices on our part."

Again on May 13, Buckner wrote home saying, "My countrymen cannot expect such brilliant results as achieved by the Americans on the European front because the Americans here must combat crack Japanese units, strong and well trained. The Okinawa operation is nothing thrilling or spectacular."

However, in view of the aggravation of criticisms against him, Buckner personally visited the firing front to supervise operations and thus fall in action.

U.S. Navy Casualties At Okinawa Double Those at Yiojima Isle

The American naval casualties in the Okinawa battle are mounting daily and they are far larger than anticipated, according to a report released by the enemy headquarters at Guam. An official bulletin published on May 24 revealed that the American navy lost about 10,000 fighting men in both killed and missing. This figure is double that was suffered on Yiojima Island. The total number of both killed and wounded on the Okinawa islands is 35,116, which also doubles that recorded at Yiojima. Most of these casualties were caused by attacks of Japanese Special Attack Corps, the report added.

ENEMY IN 7TH WAR ZONE SMASHED BY JAPANESE

Resistance Bases at Lungnan, Tingnan, Chiennan Completely Shattered

Domei

SOUTHERN CHINA FRONT BASE, June 19.—With the aim of smashing the main strength of the Seventh War Zone Army in the Lungnan, Tingnan, and Chiennan districts, the Imperial Japanese Forces suddenly started operations from various directions at the beginning of June, the Japanese Forces in South China announced at 4 p.m. on June 18.

The enemy tried to retreat but was prevented from doing so by the speedy advance of the Japanese Units. They suffered serious losses and eventually scattered to the interior regions in utter confusion. The resistance base of the Seventh War Zone Army has thus been completely smashed.

Pursue Fleeing Enemy

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT BASE, June 19.—The main strength of the Seventh War Zone Army under the command of Yu Han-mou that fled to the mountains in the southern part of Kiangsi Province and the northeastern part of Kwangtung Province after suffering severe blows in the recent Japanese operations in the southern Canton-Hankow railway line area, has recently shown signs of activity in cooperation with the American plan to approach the China Continent.

Planning to smash the enemy forces before they could go into actual operation the Japanese Forces started an offensive at the beginning of June, and surrounded and attacked the enemy from various directions. On June 6, the enemy troops at Tingnan, Lungnan and Chiennan, all in the southern section of Kiangsi Province, were dealt severe blows. Also, the enemy's supplies of materials in the rear were totally destroyed.

Japanese Units are still hotly chasing the enemy who are fleeing toward the Anyuan district, and are gaining further war results.

OKINAWA INVADERS BEGIN NEW ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE

Battle Raging in Shimajiri Sector—Japanese Retake Some Positions

Bitter fighting again broke out in the southern sector of Shimajiri on the main Okinawa island on and after the morning of June 18 when the U.S. forces unleashed an all-out offensive along the entire length of the front running from Nakaza to the western coast of the island through the southern foothills of Mount Yaesedake. Particularly heavy fighting is raging in the area fronting Yaesedake.

Japanese Units in the area connecting the southern foothills of Yaesedake and the western coastal area vigorously counterattacked the invaders everywhere. Part of the firing line has become the scene of confused fighting.

Japanese Recapture Positions

Japanese Forces in the area south of Shimajiri on the main Okinawa island are severely counterattacking the U.S. troops that gradually infiltrated into the Yaesedake sector on a line connecting the southern area of Nakaza on the eastern shore of the island with the southern foothills of Yaesedake Mountain on June 18.

After an intense battle on the following day, the Japanese recaptured the 167.6 Height, 800 meters southwest of Yaesedake, as well as the area south of Yaesedake. Consequently, the eastern front of the battle theater on the island has become stabilized.

On the battle front on the western coast of the island, no big changes have taken place. However, grim fighting is now raging in the hilly sector 500 meters south of Ozato.

South of Koroku, units of the Imperial Japanese Garrison are continuing to fight in the vicinity of the airfield. In shock attacks and night offensives, they are inflicting heavy bleeding losses on the invaders.

After the middle part of this month, the firing line in this area became entangled as the enemy gradually infiltrated the Japanese positions, according to reconnaissance carried out by Japanese scout planes. However, the Japanese, who are maintaining all vital points, are continuing their gallant fight.

From the night of June 18 to the next day, Japanese Air Units repeatedly attacked the U.S. surface forces plying in the waters around the main Okinawa island as well as the enemy airfields.

Balik Papan Bombarded

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 18.—With several destroyers, cruisers and over 10 minesweepers the enemy continues to bombard Japanese land positions near Balik Papan while at the same time carrying on minesweeping operations. Enemy air attacks on the Japanese positions too, are gradually gaining in frequency and intensity.

Lemay in Washington

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—Major General Curtis Lemay, commander of the U.S. 21st Bomber Command based at Marianas, reached Washington by way of Hawaii on a B-29 on June 17, according to a Washington dispatch. Lemay was accompanied by members of the staff of the 21st Bomber Command and will attend a conference of the Army Air Force Headquarters to be opened shortly in Washington.

Wheeler Succeeds Sultan

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—Lieutenant General Daniel Sultan, Commander of the U.S. Army Forces in India and Burma, has returned to Washington, according to a New Delhi dispatch. General Raymond Wheeler, Deputy Commander of the Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, will concurrently hold the post of commander of the U.S. Army Forces in India and Burma, it has been decided.

Eisenhower in N.Y.

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Invasion Forces in Europe, reached New York by air from Washington today, according to a New York dispatch. Upon his arrival he attended a welcome meeting given by the City of New York. The welcome extended by the general populace is reported to be the most enthusiastic since New York was founded.

AZAD HIND GOVERNMENT REJECTS WAVELL'S OFFER

Believes It An Attempt to Mobilise India's Support For British Imperialism

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN THAILAND, June 19.—A communique issued by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind disclosed today a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Government presided over by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, held on Saturday, June 16 to consider the latest Indian situation. It said in particular that the Council considered the speeches by Wavell and Amery Wells and opinions reported to have been expressed by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders, and comments made by all sections of the Indian press.

After a lengthy discussion, continued the report, the Council of Ministers unanimously arrived at the following conclusions: firstly, the offer made by Wavell was in essence and in substance the same offer as made by Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942 which was then rejected by Congress. Secondly, the immediate motive behind the present offer was to take advantage of the military successes achieved by the Anglo-Americans in Europe and in Burma and to mobilize India's support for Britain's imperialistic war in the future in the regions beyond Burma as well as in the Pacific.

Thirdly, it was the view of the Council of Ministers that there was also a deeper motive underlying Wavell's offer. It was apparent to the British Government that other nations such as Soviet Russia might in the future advocate the cause of India's independence. The British Government therefore considered it prudent to forestall and preclude such a foreign support to India's independence by inducing the Indian people to accept a compromise which fell far short of India's national demand. Fourthly, an acceptance of the offer would automatically involve whole-hearted participation in Britain's imperialistic war which would completely nullify the stand taken by Congress since September 1939.

Fifthly, an acceptance of the offer would mean political suicide for Congress in as much as Congress would reduce itself to the position of an ordinary party among other parties, thereby voluntarily giving up its position as the representatives of the Indian masses. Sixthly, the Council of Ministers was emphatically of the opinion that in spite of the recent military successes of the Anglo-Americans the Indian issue had become a live issue for the whole world and the Indians' demand for independence was drawing more and more sympathy and public opinion all over the world including Soviet Russia.

Seventhly, the Council also believes that opinion all over the world would make itself sharp in all international conferences in the future and would be a great help to India in her struggle for independence. Eighthly, a compromise with British imperialism would convert the Indian issue into a domestic issue with the British empire and would thereby deprive India of the sympathy and support of world opinion and would render it difficult if not impossible for friendly nations to intercede in the support of India's independence. Ninthly, the Council of Ministers is also of the opinion that in spite of the recent military success of the Anglo-American powers, India had been making rapid progress towards her goal of independence. If the Indian people continued their resistance to British imperialism with all the moral and material means at their disposal, there is no doubt that India would emerge as an independent state by the end of this war.

Tenthly, being in the position to take a more objective view of the entire world situation than was possible for the Indians within India, the Council of Ministers earnestly appealed to Mahatma Gandhi, to the president and members of the working committee of the Congress, and to the millions of Indian men and women who stand firmly with Congress, to reject the offer of Lord Wavell. Eleventhly, being convinced that the freedom of India would come not through a compromise with British imperialism but through moral resistance and armed struggle, the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind firmly resolved to continue the struggle for India's liberation launched on April 2, 1944 regardless of whether any Indian or Indians come forward to accept Lord Wavell's offer. The Council authorized Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to issue any further statement or statements that might be necessary in order to express opinions on the obnoxious features of Lord Wavell's offer.

Convicted Members of U.S. Army in Europe Being Sent to Pacific

Domei

ZURICH, June 18.—"Millionaires of the American Railway Unit," who became notorious as black market dealers in France are now on their way to the Pacific war theater, it is reported by the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune. Previously those who engaged in black market transactions were sentenced to prison terms up to 50 years by General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe, but as it became known that for those who were willing to participate in the war in the Pacific area, the execution of the sentence would be suspended, many of those who would rather fight than remain imprisoned, joined the armed forces to be deployed to Asia. Out of the 236 men of the Railway Unit now on their way to the Pacific front, 172 are reported to be black market experts.

NIMITZ DEFENDS CHARGE OF DEBACLE AT OKINAWA

Lawrence, Noted Columnist of N.Y. Sun Points Out Military Incompetence

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, today, made an unprecedented direct rebuttal of criticisms recently made by David Lawrence, Washington columnist of the New York Sun, who alleged that the conduct of the Okinawa campaign was an example of military incompetence worse than the Pearl Harbor debacle, according to a Reuters dispatch from the Pacific Fleet advanced headquarters.

Nimitz implied that Lawrence was guilty of "malicious gossip and declared that the columnist had been made use of for purposes which are not in the best interest of the United States.

Admiral Nimitz said, "Lawrence was not on the scene and not in a position to have information contained in his article and he had been given data obviously for the purpose of making the attack which involves my staff and commanders as well as myself." Nimitz did not further elaborate his suggestion that Laurence had been made use of.

"Naturally we would have liked to see the operations finish much quicker," he said, adding, "malicious gossip should not be permitted to undermine the confidence of our people in the fighting services or pride and confidence that the fighting men here hold in each other."

Nimitz admitted, "casualties in the personnel afloat are higher than I expected," and added, "there was a job to be done and I do not feel the job was bungled or that it was a fiasco as Lawrence's article intimates."

Nimitz's protest continued, "Coming from a prominent writer such as Lawrence and constituting what I think is an unwarranted attack on responsible leaders by people who are not on the scene and who obtain information at remote distances, I felt in justice to our leaders that it was my duty to refute him."

Reuters revealed that Lawrence in criticizing the Okinawa campaign said: "Figures of Okinawa show that Okinawa, while a victory in the sense that we have obtained our objective, in the final analysis, is a setback we have suffered in the Pacific." He called for a board of disinterested officers to get at the facts of the campaign.

U.S. ZONES IN REICH BARED

3rd Army Given Area as Large as Bavaria; 7th Army Controls Rest

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 19.—Reports from SHAEF today give some details about the way the American zone of occupation in Germany will be parcelled out, according to a Berlin report.

It said that the U.S. 3rd Army will occupy an area roughly corresponding to Bavaria and the 7th Army will control the remainder of the American zone. It will be assisted for some time by the U.S. 9th and 15th Armies.

Final definition of the 7th Army's area awaits the decision on the territory to be allotted to the French.

May Create Reich Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—A German provisional government to be set up in the American area of occupation by Germans who were good democrats before the days of Hitler is being contemplated, according to a Berlin report. It said that that many of these Germans have suffered in concentration camps.

TRUMAN RECOMMENDS SPEAKER AS SUCCESSOR

Asks Legislation to Replace Law Which Puts Stettinius In Line for Presidency

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 19.—President Truman today sent a message to the Congress recommending the legislation which would place the Speaker of the House of Representatives first in order of succession to Presidency in case of vacancies in both Presidency and Vice-Presidency, according to a Washington dispatch.

Under the existing legislation, Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, is first in line of succession so long as he continues to hold this post in the Cabinet, the report said.

Ever since the death of President Roosevelt it had been argued in Washington that Stettinius was not experienced enough for such possible responsibilities as those of President and it had been rumored he might have to resign after the San Francisco Conference for that reason.

The report said that Truman's recommendation in today's message is aimed at by passing any such possibility. It would make Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, virtual Vice-President of the United States and thus insure that Stettinius would remain in office in the State Department.

The President in his message expressed the opinion that the present law, enacted in 1886, under which the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet in order would succeed to the presidency in event of the death of the elected President and Vice-President is not democratic, and he said: "It now lies in my power to nominate the person who would be my immediate successor in event of my death or inability to act. I do not believe that in democracy this power should rest with the Chief Executive. The question is of great importance now because there would be no elected Vice-President for almost four years."

TRUMAN LEAVES FOR S.F.

United Nations Meeting Likely to Be Postponed Again

Special

LISBON, June 19.—President Truman left by air today for the West Coast for his much-postponed visit and address to the closing session of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, according to a Washington dispatch.

Earlier reports today from San Francisco were that the conference which is due to end on June 23 was likely to be postponed once again. It was thought, therefore, that Truman's speech would have to be postponed again unless he was willing to address the conference before the completion of its work.

Leaving For Olympia

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 19.—President Truman's press secretary, Charles G. Ross, announced today that the President would leave Tuesday for Olympia, Washington, for a brief vacation before going to San Francisco on Friday, according to a Washington report.

Ross said that the Chief Executive's plans still were based on the assumption that the United Nations Conference would end Saturday, and that Truman will address the final session that afternoon.

Deat Given Death Sentence

Special

LISBON, June 19.—The French radio today reported that the French Fascist leader Marcel Deat who had been tried in his absence by the French high court of justice for collaboration with the enemy had been sentenced to death. Reuters added that Deat is still in hiding presumably in Germany or former German-occupied territory where he is being sought like other war criminals. If found, he can now be immediately executed without further formalities, the radio said.

Evacuating U.S. Forces

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, June 18.—American forces are being evacuated from the Soviet-occupied zone in Germany and the evacuation is expected to be completed by June 21, according to a report of U.S. Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew, says a Washington dispatch. Grew also reports that no agreement has yet been concluded between the Allies and France concerning the limit of the latter's occupied area.

Using Italian Laborers

Domei

ZURICH, June 19.—Some 15,000 Italians including laborers between the ages of 21 and 45 and doctors and technicians up to the age of 50 are to be commandeered for services in constructing harbors and railway lines in East Asia by the British navy authorities in accordance with the agreement recently reached between Britain and Italy, it was announced by the Italian News Agency, according to a Rome dispatch.

Haunting Tropical Melodies of Java, Bali And Composition of Orchestra Described

No visitor can long remain in Bali or Java without hearing the strains of the gamelan, which may be described as the native orchestra of these islands. At first he will gain the impression that the music thus produced is little better than a more or less rhythmic beating of certain instruments in which the gong and drum predominate, but, as his ear becomes accustomed to it, he will detect certain simple motifs running through the pieces, and he will end by acquiring an appreciation of their haunting melodies.

The instruments that compose the full gamelan are as follows:

(1) The rahab. This is a kind of violin. It is held upright and played very much after the manner of the cello in a European orchestra, though it is a small instrument and rests comfortably on the knee of the player. On it the air of the composition is played.

Carries the Melody

(2) The gender. This consists of a wooden rack or stand on which are suspended in a row usually 12 flat, oblong, rectangular pieces of bronze, or other alloy, carefully graded as to the pitch of the note they give out when struck. Beneath each is a bamboo tube, also graded according to pitch, which acts as a sounding box and helps to increase the volume of sound when the metal piece is struck. It is this instrument that carries the melody of the composition being played. The player sits cross-legged in front of the instrument with a round topped striker in each hand.

(3) The gender panerus. This is a small edition of the gender.

(4) The demung. This is a deep toned gender with only seven metal pieces.

(5) The gambang. This is in fact a xylophone, consisting, as it does, of a wooden box-like rack upon which are loosely fastened by pegs some 19, or so, flat, oblong pieces of wood, graded according to tone, the notes being obtained by the sharp tapping of the pieces of wood with strikers held one in each hand of the player. Its function is to follow the simple air as played on the rahab.

(6) The tjelempung. A zither or harp-like instrument lying inclined upon a wooden base or legs. Its function is to swell and enliven the music of the gamelan, though it is not infrequently dispensed with.

(7) The ketjen. Pairs of small flat cymbals resting upon a wooden box-rack, and used to help emphasize the rhythm of the music.

(8) The trompong. This instrument appears to occupy the most important place in the gamelan, though this is far from being the case. It consists of a long wooden rack or stand on which are supported by cords, a row of what look like handleless saucepans with the lids on, each lid having a round swelling in the middle. These are called bonang. They are graded in size and emit when struck a clear toned, almost flute-like note of a pitch in accord with the size of the respective bonang. Many gamelans have two trompongs of different pitches. In Bali the gamelan leader usually plays the more important of the two trompongs, which is done by lightly tapping the bonangs on the round swellings at the top.

(9) The kemang. Like a trompong, but with only four large deeptoned bonangs.

Flutes Described

(10) The suling. Flutes, of which two kinds exist, the suling pelog and the suling slendro.

(11) The kendang. A long drum in which the sound is produced by rapping on the parchment at either end with the fingers held straight and rigid. In Javanese gamelans this instrument is played by the leader who thus controls the rhythm and tempo of the piece being played.

(12) The gong. In each gamelan there are at least three large deeptoned gongs, which provide the bass notes of the composition being played. They are hung on beautifully carved stands.

It may be mentioned that as there are two distinct tonal systems in use in Javanese and Balinese music, known, respectively as the Pelog with seven notes, and Slendro, with five notes, and music according to either system may at any time be called for, a fully complete gamelan must have two sets of instruments pitched, respectively, according to these two systems.

With regard to the music itself, it must be understood that in Javanese and Balinese music, which have a common origin and are closely similar to each other, the scales have been derived from Chinese sources, though at the present time this music is more highly developed and complex than Chinese music. The two tonal systems in vogue with their computed three hundred or so scales, make this music extremely difficult for Europeans to understand and master, since the latter are accustomed only to some forty or fifty scales.

As it is impossible in the space at our command to give a comprehensive description of this music, we may content ourselves by quoting one or two passages from an article published in Java. From these the salient features of this music may be gathered.

Always Clearly Defined

"Javanese compositions—(called 'gendings')—are contrapuntal, even polyphonic, and they conform to structural rules. Primary, binary, and rondo forms are used. One group of instruments plays a long drawn principal or skeleton-melody, which sometimes sounds to European ears more like a structural basis than a melody, but it is always clearly defined. Another group, of extended range, paraphrases this, and a third weaves a free fioriture, or often a counter-melody, around and in between the tones. Still other instruments (gongs, or of the gong type) act as instruments of interpunction, or punctuation. A counter-melody must always fall back upon the notes of the more stately, slowly moving principal melody, and compositions always ends in unison. Where there is song, the vocal part floats independently, yet it also is woven into the whole structure. . . .

"As to rhythm, Javanese music is always 4-beat or 2-beat. You get trioles, or a three-rhythm, within the 4-beat divisions, but not as the fundamental rhythm of the piece of music. . . ."

With regard to the compositions and songs of the Javanese, the same writer says:

"There is a good deal of charming fancy in the Javanese verse which is sung, about gardens, stars and lovely ladies, and one finds also deep sadness—and humor and irony, too. Some of the melodies are extremely beautiful. . . ."

And indeed this latter is very true.

There is something fascinating in this music, something inexpressibly haunting, which goes on ringing in one's ears long after all sound has died away. One continues to hear the thinking notes of the gender, with which many compositions open and then the chiming in of the bonangs with the rhythmic beat of the drums and the deep clang of the gongs at measured intervals, and they bring before the mind's eye the vision of these half-clad musicians and the gorgeously arrayed dancers and singers they accompany—never-to-be-forgotten visions and sounds that fit well the luxuriant surroundings of a tropical night.

KING BEATEN IN ELECTION

Canadian Liberal Party Wins 118 Seats as Final Votes Counted

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—The final figures in the Canadian election have just been announced on the combined civilian and soldier votes, according to an Ottawa report.

The Liberal Party has been returned with 118 seats against 67 won by the Progressive Conservatives and 29 by the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. Prime Minister William Mackenzie King was defeated by his opponent Blemon.

Premier Is Defeated

Special

LISBON, June 19.—Canadian Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King has been defeated in the Prince Albert constituency, the Canadian broadcasting corporation said today.

Earlier it was unofficially reported that the forces' vote had swung the balance and turned the Prime Minister's narrow majority of 263 in the civilian vote out of a poll of 13,000 into a minority, the report said.

Italian Crisis Unsolved

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 19.—The Italian political situation is still unsettled as Action Party leader Pari is still meeting the difficulties in his efforts to form a new Cabinet following the resignation of the Bonomi Government, according to a Rome report. Correspondents in Rome said that the principle difficulty appears to be the question of agreement about the Ministry of Education. On this point, Pari has been talking with Italian party leaders during the past 24 hours.

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LEATHER MANUFACTURE PROGRESSED WITH MAN

Crude Knowledge of Tanning Understood 20,000 to 30,000 Years B.C.

(Continued From Yesterday)

Few relics (leather) remain to us of the glory that was once Rome's in this industry, outside of the Roman shoes, in a good state of repair, which have been unearthed in England. Of the few that are known to be in existence, one is worthy of mention. In the Museum of Chester (England) there reposes a piece of sole leather which is authoritatively regarded as being 2,000 years old. It still retains its flexibility in spite of its age.

With the fall of the Roman Empire the development of all arts and industries came to a standstill, but the knowledge of the Romans (including that of the leather industry) spread in all directions. Eventually it reached the Russians and the Teutons.

Nothing of note occurred in the leather industry after the fall of the Roman Empire until the eighth century when the Moors invaded Spain. With the Moors there came the art of manufacturing the more artistic kinds of leather, including Cordovan or Spanish leather which was so popular during the eleventh century. From this is evolved our present-day Morocco leather.

At about this time a very different process of tanning was discovered. It employed alum and salt. Nothing is known of its exact origin. It must, however, have originated in a country (or countries) where alum was found as a natural resource. And for some considerable time its use was confined to those countries where alum was readily obtainable. In other countries the process was little employed. To the discoverer (or discoverers) of this particular value of alum belongs this distinction; he originated chrome tanning which is so widely used today in making "upper leather."

By the Middle Ages leather manufacture was well developed and established. But along with all other forms of human culture it came to an abrupt halt under the corroding influence of intolerance and control. This was the period when all human activity was rigidly controlled and the worker was concerned more with his guild than with anything else, the leather-worker none the less so. In fact we find his guild to be one of the first to be established. In London it was among the wealthiest and most influential. The leather-worker suffered in consequence; no progress was thought to be worth the effect. It was, therefore, the methods of the Hebrew which continued to be used.

Little Progress Made

The old methods continued to be used throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There were few "improvements" the processes used. And leather manufacture remained a handicraft, the secrets of which were often very carefully guarded and handed down strictly within certain families.

It was the last century that saw the vast developments in pure science and the commencement of a new era in industrial history. It was the age of the quickening of human thought, a quickening which extended in full flood to the leather industry. Leather manufacture now became known as a science, a branch of that oft-maligned tree of knowledge, Chemical Technology. This meant the addition of new and more effective materials to the "old" oak-bark which had so faithfully served for so many years. And there naturally followed a speeding-up in the process with a resultant improvement in the product. And for the first time the various processes came under accurate control.

The last century also saw American contribution to the tanning industry. It was one that was to revolutionize the whole process of leather manufacture. It was the introduction of machinery into tanning in place of hand labor in the crushing and preparing of bark; also in certain of the finishing processes. The introduction of machinery also had a tremendous effect on production. Prior to this step, it was necessary, when a desired thickness was required, for the workman to make use of a shaving-like process. This meant a certain amount of waste. But with the advent of the machine, this came to an end. For 1809 saw the invention and patenting of a machine that would split leather into any desired thickness. This, by immediately making available both splits (the grain and the flesh), doubled the available usable leather coming from each hide. Not to mention that the speed ratio of the machine to man is about 100 to one.

In 1850 an American tanner invented the first machine capable of cleaning, defleshing, and dehairing hides.

Europe Not Behind

It is not to be imagined that European tanners were slow to react to these inventions. On the contrary they lost no time in adopting the new mechanical methods. They even went farther. They were not going to be out-distanced, especially England and Germany, so they kept every effort to build machines of an improved type. Today, because of that much needed stimulant, drying is done in specially heated and controlled chambers. And the complete process of tanning has, due to the introduction of big wooden drums which accelerate the penetration of tanning into the hides, been reduced from twelve to three months.

It is a matter of profound regret that there is no authentic record of China's industry available to the foreigner for study. There can, however, be little doubt that leather preparation was known to the Chinese at a very early date—this knowledge being vouched for by the fact that the Chinese civilization is one of the three originals. And the use of leather came with their birth.

Of Shanghai's particular industry this much can be said: of the sixty tanneries operating in this area, only one is fully mechanized and the general level of the methods used would appear to be that of the eighteenth century, in comparison with European methods. But now that a stimulant towards conscious progress has been supplied, there should not be, when once raw material becomes again available, any difficulty in making up the time lag.

This represents but a brief survey of what is, perhaps, the only child of man's brain, developing with his own maturity, which has added nought but comfort to the life of its progenitor. But it is hoped that the survey has been sufficiently clear to mirror clearly that leather's progress has been that of man himself. Leather has come a long way from the primitive art of the hunter's wife to the highly specialized industry of today with its thousands of skilled workmen. Not to mention the employment it gives to allied industries. But it has much farther to go. For, though science is forever searching for substitute materials, the present writer feels, perhaps a little biasedly, that, in a great many industrial activities, nothing will ever be found to take the place of leather.

—China Digest, Shanghai

Hurley and Wedemeyer Jointly Deny Report Of Conflict of Views

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—Major Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, and Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the United States forces in China, jointly issued a statement flatly denying as untrue reports of dissension between them, according to a Chungking dispatch. The joint statement said: "Reports of dissension between ourselves or members of our staffs either personally or officially are untrue. There have been difference of opinion, however, they always have been solved promptly and amicably. Diplomatic and military representatives of the United States in China are marching together harmoniously and will continue to do so."

BRITISH FAILURE NOTED REGARDING POLISH ISSUE

Opening of Moscow Parley Not a Soviet Concession, Swiss Report States

Domei

ZURICH, June 18.—Though ostensibly making friendly concessions to Britain and America, Premier Josef Stalin, who is a stark realist, is undoubtedly aiming at the realization of his own scheme at the Moscow Conference now in session without the presence of Vincent Witos, Polish Peasant Party leader representing the Polish regime in Warsaw, and Zakowski who represents the exile Poles.

The American and British press are lauding the Anglo-Saxon diplomatic victory regarding the opening of the Moscow Conference as a result of Premier Stalin's concession, but the fact that the Soviet leader is insisting on making the Warsaw regime as the basis of the Polish Government of National Unity reveals his true intention.

In this connection, a Neue Zuercher Zeitung dispatch from London today commented that though Prime Minister Winston Churchill stated in the House of Commons on June 14 that the conference was to examine the possibility of enlarging the Warsaw regime, the British leader by stating so, indirectly recognized the fact that the conference could do best if the Warsaw regime were recognized. In that case, the opening of the conference does not mean a concession on the part of the Soviet Union, but an overall British diplomatic failure, the daily further commented.

The Observer, London, also declared yesterday that whether the Moscow Conference meant the victory of the American and British diplomatic offensive must be seen after the relations between the Warsaw regime and the new Government of National Unity have been decided and that it was yet too premature to rejoice over the Soviet concession.

According to a Reuter dispatch from Moscow, all the other delegates except those representing the Warsaw regime are expressing doubt as to the success of the conference.

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FIRST CONFERENCE HELD OF REGIONAL GOVERNORS

Four Important Points in New Administrative System Stressed by Prime Minister

The first conference of the Governors-General of Regional Administration was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1:15 p.m. Tuesday with the attendance of Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki and all other State Ministers. Instructions were given to the eight Governors-General attending by Prime Minister Suzuki and Home Minister Motoki Abe, respecting the operations of the Governments-General of Regional Administration. Also the War, Navy, Foreign, Munitions, Agriculture and Commerce and Finance Ministers respectively explained matters under their jurisdiction. The conference ended at 6 p.m.

In his instructions, Prime Minister Suzuki emphasized the fact that the Governments-General of Regional Administration were established as the synthetic Government offices with extensive powers for carrying through administrative measures in conformity with the actual condition of the present time, particularly the strategic operations of the fighting forces, as it was believed difficult for the former local administrative council system to meet the present urgent wartime situation.

As the four important points to be noted in the new system, the Prime Minister pointed out that firstly the new local administrative system is based on the decentralization of authority to local districts, but it is not intended to divide the country into several districts. It is necessary to conduct domestic administration with the Central Government as the pivot, although there are some who are in favor of decentralization. Yet there being much possibility of the situation becoming difficult for the Central Government to control communications and transportation as practical problems, it rests upon the Governors-General of Regional Administration to maintain the unity of such operations, he said.

That is to say, the unified operation of the nation as a whole depends on the perfect unity of views of the Central Government and the Governors-General. The Prime Minister then urged the Governors-General to exert their efforts for the attainment of this objective from the high standpoint of the interest of the entire nation.

Full Responsibility Given

The second point is that Governors-General must bear full responsibility for the operation of the new system. Formerly, local governments were enforcing local administration according to the instructions of the Central Government, but hereafter the Governors-General are expected to devote their best efforts for the materialization of the wishes of the Central Government on their own responsibility, in conformity with local conditions, the Prime Minister stressed.

The third point is that, as the new system is one to meet the present decisive battle situation of the mainland, the local administration by Governors-General must be such as to conform directly with the operation of the fighting forces, in utter rejection of peacetime ideas.

The fourth point is that prefectural administration, even in the past, was a synthetic administration, but the administration under Governors-General has a stronger synthetic nature than the former prefectural system. Yet, every Ministry has its traditions, and the officials of each Ministry have their special characteristics, and thus, for the Governors-General to synthesize these different traditions and customs, they are required to adopt a strong attitude.

For materializing these four important points, the Government has accorded the Governors-General of Regional Administration very vast authorities, the Prime Minister futher explained. The extensive authority, based on the newly promulgated Wartime Emergency Measure, is further expected to be entrusted to the Governors-General. Intending to entrust to Governors-General much of the authority concerning the personnel appointments for cities and towns under their jurisdiction, their authorities in such matters are specially recognized in the regulations governing the Regional Administration.

As the domestic policy of the Government aiming at the protection of the polity and attainment of the sacred aim of the present war, the fundamental one is to adjust various structures so as to bring out the true nature of the national war. Thus, the unity of the people, the arousing of fighting spirit and the increase of material strength and particularly food production, with the National Volunteer Corps as the central organ of activity, are to be particularly emphasized. Administration is to start from this basic standpoint.

Object of New Laws

At the recent extraordinary session of the Diet, the Prime Minister also said, the Government asked for the approval of the Volunteer Military Service Law, the Wartime Emergency Measure and other important bills, in order to perfect preparations for future decisive war measures. Of these, the Wartime Emergency Measure is the most important, by which the Government secured authority to enforce speedily and decisively necessary measures for winning the war, on its own responsibility. The regulations concerning economic and other controls have become extremely complicated, but by the enforcement of the Emergency Measure, it has become possible to free the nation of such control regulations and concentrate the national efforts immediately on fighting strength.

On the other hand, the operation of the law becomes the responsibility of the Government. Thus, after all, the responsibility of Government officials has been greatly expanded, and this point was discussed at the recent Diet session. Thus, it is desired that the strict discipline of Government officials has to be maintained, the Prime Minister concluded.

In his address to the Governors-General, Home Minister Abe warned them against the tendency of bureaucratic administration, red tape and loss of time. Also, he asked the Governors-General to give attention in drafting concrete measures, so that effective and speedy results could be obtained in conformity with the existing wartime situation. As the structure of a regional administration is to be formed of men from different Ministries, care should be taken so that there will be no confrontation among them. The maintenance of close cooperation with the Army and Navy was also stressed by the Home Minister.

Shinjuku-Nagoya Line

In order to guarantee passenger travel under intensified air raid conditions, the Tokyo Railway Bureau has decided to extend the Shinjuku-Shiojiri line as far as Nagoya, to be effective from June 20.

Down trains:

Leaves Shinjuku Station at 6.20 a.m. and reaches Nagoya at 6.47 p.m.

Leaves Shinjuku Station at 4.30 p.m. and reaches Nagoya at 5.30 a.m. the following day.

Up Trains:

Leaves Nagoya Station at 5.43 a.m. and reaches Shinjuku at 5.32 p.m.

Leaves Nagoya Station at 11.10 p.m. and reaches Shinjuku at 11.14 a.m. the following day.

Alert Alarms Revised

The sounding of alert alarms in the Kanto area will be revised in part from Thursday. Hitherto air raid alarms and all clear signals were sounded independently in the metropolis and prefectures in the Kanto but henceforth alert alarms as with raid alarms also will be sounded separately and independently in the metropolis and the prefectures in the Kanto district. For instance, starting Thursday such signals as alert in Chiba district or all clear in Gunma district will be issued.

Building Yamamoto Shrine

The estimated fund of ¥560,000 to carry on various enterprises commemorating Fleet Admiral Yamamoto by the Admiral Yamamoto Admirers' Society has exceeded its mark with ¥650,000 now collected. A total of 14,000 tsubo of land on which to build the Yamamoto Shrine has been bought but construction will be postponed until the day of victory. In the meantime the land will be tilled for increased food production.

Buddhist Temple Razed

A fire destroyed the famous Buddhist Daisekiji temple at Ide village in Fuji-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture, on the night of June 17. The fire started near the chief priest's room and burned down five large edifices in the temple compound, including a 600-year old building which was originally constructed at the time of the founding of the temple by Saint Nikko. Chief Priest Nikkyo Suzuki, 77, was killed in the fire.

Spacing More Buildings

For strengthening raid defense Kanagawa Prefecture has designated spacing of buildings in Yokohama, the 10th such in Kawasaki and the seventh to take place in Yokosuka. Also it was announced on Monday that initial spacing of buildings is to take place in the four cities of Fujisawa, Hiratsuka, Odawara and Kamakura. The designated areas number 139 in the seven cities and are mainly near vital facilities and railroad lines.

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DEATH IS SUPREME HONOR IN STRUGGLE FOR VICTORY

'Live Up to Spirit of Special Attack Corps,' Commander of Air Unit Exhorts Men

By T. TOGO and N. NAITO
Of the Military Press Corps

NAVAL AIR BASE, June 19.—"This is the time when every Japanese should live up to the spirit daily manifested by the Special Attack Corps, by forging straight ahead for final victory," declared a certain Unit Commander, who recently arrived here, in an address to his men which pointed out a way to victory.

"The Japanese Empire which cannot be compared with any other country in its faithful adherence to righteousness and justice cannot be defeated," he said. "However, why is it that the islands which Japan occupied at the outset of the war have been recaptured one by one by the enemy, till the war situation has come to the pass we witness today? All true Japanese must seriously reflect on what have happened. No duty is inferior or superior, for all duties entrusted to us are equally important.

"In order to complete our duties we must give our all, and that is the only way to realize final victory. To defeat numerically superior enemy forces, we must exert far greater efforts than the enemy. All the Japanese, let alone combat units, must think over whether they have been accomplishing much more than the enemy. We must ask ourselves whether we have been contributing much toward Japan's war efforts.

"This is the time that every Japanese should live up to the spirit daily manifested by the Special Attack Corps by forging straight ahead for final victory," continued the Commander. "There is a limit to the enemy's material potential and his tenacity will some day break down. However, our fighting spirit is boundless and infinite, and if we resort to best measures, we will surely be able to find a way to victory. We must, therefore, transcend life and death. Our bodies are instruments to be employed in achieving final victory. The true meaning of life is to achieve what is infinite by employing our bodies which are destined to perish sooner or later. Man's span of life is but 50 years. Let us accomplish what is eternal through death.

"It is the greatest honor in life to be able to die in the struggle for the successful prosecution of the current war, and that is the only way to live up to the great principles of justice. Our fallen comrades are waiting for us in the other world. Let us live like warriors defending the country which is eternal as heaven and earth and when we are dead, let us become guardian-gods. Life is happy. Let us foster happy and joyous atmosphere in our unit and fight to the last. A way to victory must be paved by our unit."

Urges Underground Buildings

While planning for operational strategy in a room some 100 feet underground in the Okinawas, a certain Unit Commander wrote a letter to his friend in Japan expressing his firm resolve to carry on to the last in the Okinawa area and stressing the urgency of constructing underground buildings in Japan, a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent reported from a certain advance base.

Thinking of his fellow-countrymen in Japan Proper which will inevitably become a battlefield, the Commander expressed his determination in his recent letter sent to a certain friend in Fukuoka. The grim phase of the Okinawa operation is manifest in his message written in a room 100 feet underground. Outside the room, guns were roaring and flames raging, but his mind was calm and tranquil.

His letter in part follows:

"Shouldering the destiny of the nation, we have been combatting the powerful American and British fleets for more than one month. During that period, we have achieved meritorious results, but suffered some losses, too. In order to report on the true aspect of the war situation, I am going to send a messenger to Tokyo. Taking advantage of this occasion, I am writing this letter to you though there is a great danger that this letter might fall into enemy hands. This might be the last opportunity I am able to write to you, and I should like to thank you for your long friendship."

Continuing, he wrote, "I am now battling as Commander of a certain unit. The Deputy Commander is a man of superior personality. He has been assisting me in every possible way and when necessity arises he will see to it that I may die a gallant death worthy of a soldier. The following poems, I hope, will demonstrate my feelings at the present moment.

"'I am ready to die for the sake of the August Sovereign, by dyeing the face of the earth with my blood.

"'Though my body may perish in the South, my spirit will live forever and defend the country.'

"I am not a bit disturbed, but my mind is as quiet as the surface of a quiet sea. I am happy to be able to die in action, which is the greatest honor for a soldier. During the operation, I have come to realize the urgency of constructing underground dwellings for women and children and storing water and foodstuffs. In Japan Proper, such preparations are imminent against the enemy offensive which will be far more devastating and destructive than anyone can imagine. There is no doubt that all the buildings on the surface of the earth will be wiped off. I hope that all my fellow-countrymen will become untied into one burning ball and defend their fatherland."

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News and Views

"Britain's Policy of 'Crying Wine And Selling Vinegar'"

Although there is nothing particularly outstanding or new in Britain's offer to India, the sudden release of eight members of the Indian National Congress working committee from incarceration simultaneously with the announcement of Britain's latest proposals is a "big victory" for Indian political circles.

No one ever dreamed Britain would make a fundamental change in her policy toward India only three years after she publicly declared that she would give India the status of self-autonomy when her war with Japan had ended. Thus, it is not surprising to see that Britain's latest proposals are a pattern of her traditional policy of 'crying wine and selling vinegar.'

The British Government, realizing that the Indian situation has changed since Sir Stafford Cripps' trip to India in 1942, has re-painted her proposals and made a second offer to India. Britain is apparently under the naive impression that this time the Indian leaders will be cleverly duped.

The reconstitution of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the appointment of a high commissioner in India are malodorous proposals on the part of Britain. In fact, they will not influence the basic solution of the Indian problem in the least.

Prior to Lord Wavell's return to India, it was rumored that a part of the Executive Council would be reorganized excluding the defense and finance positions, to include Indian leaders. Britain's latest proposal to have an Indian in the finance post may be welcomed by certain Indian circles. However, it is another British stunt "to pull the wool over one's eyes." This is best expressed by J. B. Carpalani, a representative of the Indian National Congress, who voiced disapproval over Britain's proposals by asserting that they were like decorating the house with dull paintings just because artistic paintings could not be had.

Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the eight Congress Party leaders just released by the British from prison, said that "no suitable world order can be solved" unless India is freed. He declared that the fundamental objectives of the Congress Party still were "Indian independence and freedom."

Furthermore, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Abdul Azad as well as India's third largest political organization, Hindu Mahasabha, have not been invited to the Simla Conference.

It will be interesting to see how the Indian problem takes shape after the Simla Conference, for it promises to open a new phase in India's struggle for independence.

WARTIME HOUSING PLAN IS SET BY GOVERNMENT

Residential Areas to Be Established in Razed Zones for War Workers

The outlines of an emergency housing measure were drawn up at the Vice-Ministers' meeting on June 14 in view of the great number of houses burnt down by enemy raids and in consideration of securing places of accommodation for vital workers left in the metropolis. At the same time the building and supply of living quarters for raid victims and evacuees were considered as a measure to bolster fighting power.

The plans were reported at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday by Home Minister Motoki Abe and Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada and the following announcement made.

Firstly, in order to guarantee living conditions for vital workers remaining in the devastated areas a residential area at designated localities of the destroyed area will be selected where the residents are to form neighborhood units and street organizations. The Government will give aid to these communal organs, but at the same time will issue defense and expropriation orders relative to these wartime dwellings. As regards the land, consideration is being given to the putting into action of the Wartimo Emergency Measure.

Secondly, with the matter of building and supplying houses to raid victims and evacuees, plans are underfoot to construct on a major scale simple dwellings in medium and small-sized towns.

The selection of residential areas in the destroyed zones will be made in the six cities of Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe for a start while wartime dwellings will be constructed in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and at various places in Kyushu. Home and communal gardens will also be encouraged.

The first residential area to be picked out in the metropolis will be along the elevated lines comprising an area of several million tsubo of land. Those living at present in the devastated areas and those who may be victimized by raids later on will by residing in the designated wartime residential areas have various communal advantages.

Showa Firm Taken Over

Reorganization of the various affiliated departments of the Mitsui concern had been effected in March 1944 to extend and bolster the different vital enterprises carried on by the Mitsui firm. Now decision has been reached to take over the management of the Showa Airplane Factory, mobilizing the full man and labor power of the Mitsui concerns for increased plane output.

Obituary

Shigeo Negoro, 37, cameraman in the service of the National Defense Camera Corps in the Central Army District, was killed while taking pictures during the enemy air raid of Osaka on June 1. He was active as war news cameraman in the China Affair and the current war.

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PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, June 20

SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS AND ENEMY LOSSES

MAINICHI—The American war leaders are racking their brains to keep in high tension the spirit of the American masses who tend to be relaxed, being exultant over the end of the European War. For this purpose, they are stressing that the American campaign against Japan will encounter more difficulties in the future and that the Japanese are very powerful opponents.

There are many indications that the American leaders are not necessarily taking this means as an expedient but that they are really feeling that way. Of late, the New York Times editorially stated: "The American forces which were able to display a high degree of mechanical power against the German forces are not very effective against the daring tactics of the Japanese Forces." The declaration of the paper represents a confession of the Americans that mechanical power on which they have placed much reliance in the conduct of war has but little effect before the bravery of the Japanese.

The special attacks of our forces though they cannot be adequately described in words, can be called the manifestation of the brave character of the nation. Moreover, this brave character has been developed to such a stage that it cannot be imitated by other countries. Herein lies the fear of the enemy.

At the time when the special attacks of our forces were staged for the first time in the Philippine war theater, the enemy fear for them was not great. This was because, by reason of their psychology, they interpreted the Japanese tactics as an action which only some reckless Japanese fighting men could take. But it has been found that such is not the case in reality.

Our fighting men one after another continue to volunteer for the Special Attack Corps. Even after the focal point of fighting was shifted to the Okinawa Islands, the force of our special attack has continued to increase. The enemy losses in personnel and material sustained from these Japanese special attacks have been great, and no less great has been the blow given to the fighting morale of the enemy officers and men.

It will not be long before all enemy officers and men cease to believe the excuse that the special attacks are temporary. And they will surely feel more acutely the difficulty of continuing to fight against this vigorous force. To render this feeling more acute is to make heavier the blow to the enemy's morale. Herein also lies a way to smash the enemy. In the employment of the air force today special attacks must be considered as being the most important factor. While offering our sincerest thanks for the bravery of the officers and men of the Special Attack Corps, we must make added exertions for rendering their striking force still greater.

AFFECTS CLEARING HOUSES

The Bank of Japan will absorb the 56 clearing houses in Japan and undertake the whole affairs of exchanging and clearing bills in the country beginning July 1, the Finance Ministry announced on Tuesday.

On and after July 1, all matters concerning the clearing of bills will be undertaken by the Bank of Japan and its branches as well as by specially designated banks in districts where the Bank of Japan has no branch office. The Bank of Japan will adopt a new system for clearing, but for the present the former system will be followed.

The Tokyo Clearing House held its closing ceremony on Tuesday, and its business will be undertaken by the Bank of Japan on and after June 20. In case of the other 15 clearing houses, the new system will be enforced from July 1. The present staffs of all clearing houses will be transferred to the Bank of Japan for handling the note clearing business.

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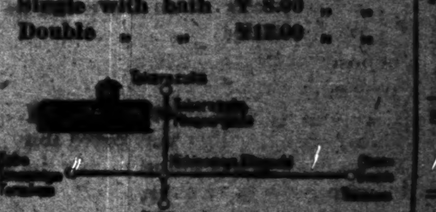

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Apply Box 124, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange
HIKING boots wanted in exchange with black riding boots in excellent condition. Size: 10½ mon. Apply Box [illegible] Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent
FAMILY of five adults desires to rent Japanese house with [illegible] on Odakyu Line between [illegible] and Shinharamachida.
Please reply with particulars to Box 118, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent
CONVENIENTLY located, spacious reinforced concrete house. Ideal for embassy or company offices. [illegible] air raid shelter, attractive garden and paved court entrance. Wide open space facing house. Ready for immediate occupation.
Apply Box 117, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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BEDS with coil-mattress, dressing stand, etc. for sale or exchange with foodstuff.
Apply Box 121, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE 24" used, but in good condition. Can be used both for adult and child.
Apply Box 111, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IN KARUIZAWA, 1,[illegible] tsubo of land. Best residential quarter.
Apply Box 122, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese make, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PERSIAN and other carpets besides various household goods. May be inspected in Karuizawa.
Apply Box 123, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriters, one [illegible] brand new, and the other [illegible] slightly used. Both in excellent condition. Apply Box [illegible] Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps [illegible] for Eastman Moving Picture [illegible]
Apply Box [illegible] Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 109, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC heater [illegible], kitchen utensils, umbrella, hair clipper, Japanese futon and bicycle.
Apply Box 118, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GILLET razor, new or old, of any make. Will pay good price or exchange with razor blades.
Apply Box [illegible] Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MUSIC notes: Beethoven's Sonatas I, II and III, minuets, and other classical pieces for piano. Also piano exercises, elementary and advanced.
Apply Box [illegible] Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PAIR of trousers wanted [illegible]. Cotton or gabardine preferable. For man about 5 feet 7 inches tall. Apply Box 106, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1945

Sacrifices For Britain

On May 18 the British War Office announced that the British had suffered 307,000 killed and 422,000 wounded for a total of 729,000 casualties during the European war. The British losses during the First World War were 908,000 killed and 2,090,000 wounded for a total of 2,998,000 casualties. As these figures disclose, the British casualties in the war just closed were about one-third in the number of killed and about one-fourth in total casualties compared with those of the First World War.

The fact that Britain managed to attain victory with these comparatively light losses must come as somewhat of a surprise to the world, especially since Britain had constantly propagandized the largeness of her sacrifices. Britain's enemy, Germany, was far more powerful than she was during the First World War and the straits in which Britain was placed were far more serious. Britain literally stood at the crossroads between ruin or survival. British propaganda concerning the largeness of her sacrifices was accepted generally because of this fact and since it was acknowledged that the destructive power of improved and newly developed machines of war had reached new heights. But with the war over and the box of losses opened it is found that the number of British killed was only one-third as great as that in the First World War and the total casualties only one-fourth. During the war Britain exaggerated her losses in order to gain the sympathy of her friends and satellites and now, knowing of the greatness of the booty, she is vaunting the greatness of her remaining fighting forces. The shrewdness of British propaganda is indeed remarkable.

Britain was able to gain victory with such small losses because, needless to say, she fought with the strength and sacrifices of other peoples. She succeeded in causing other peoples to spill their blood for her cause. Since the beginning of the war the British suffered defeat upon defeat. But when the record of the war is studied carefully, it is found that in the case of each defeat the nation which suffered the greatest sacrifices was not Britain but one of her unfortunate allies. Those who were forced to bleed in the great defeat on the Western Front were the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. The British losses in the North European campaign could not be compared with those of Norway. In the fighting in Yugoslavia and Greece, too, the heaviest casualties were suffered by these nations, with British participation being slightly more than nominal. The British sacrifices in the North African fighting also were not heavy.

With the start of the German-Soviet war and the German-American war, the brunt of the fighting, and consequently the bulk of the sacrifices, was borne by the Soviet Union and the United States. In the invasion operations started last June, two-thirds of the invasion forces were American. Britain only dispatched one million troops, including Dominion troops. The British losses were proportionately smaller than those of the Americans. According to figures released by the invasion headquarters on June 6, the first anniversary of the launching of the invasion operations, the American losses for the year were 89,000 killed, 367,000 wounded, and 58,000 missing, or a total of 504,000, while the British losses for the same period, including Canadian losses, were 39,000 killed, 126,000 wounded and 18,000 missing for a total of 184,000. If air force losses were to be added, the ratio of American losses would be still greater. No detailed report of Soviet losses has been made, but it is believed that they were more than ten times as great as those of the United States and more than thirty times those of Britain.

Thus it is clear, even by merely viewing the fighting force losses, that Britain was able to reach victory through the sacrifices of other peoples, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union. The British losses of course are not small, but compared with those of the United States and the Soviet Union they are insignificant. The British contribution to victory was accordingly relatively small.

Despite this fact, however, Britain today stands together with the United States and the Soviet Union as one of the "Big Three" and holds a voice equal to those of the United States and the Soviet Union in respect to the disposal of the booty. It is the inviolable principle of Anglo-American capitalism that dividends should be proportionate to the investments. But Britain herself is violating this rule to reap huge profits despite her small investments and is succeeding by taking advantage of the split between the United States and the Soviet Union. Particularly with regard to the disposal of Germany, the United States has been given nominal authority but it is Britain who is gathering the fruit. Thus the United States, as the Isolationist Quincy Howe predicted in his book "England Expects Every American To Do His Duty", has made heavy sacrifices for the sake of Britain. It is clear that as long as the United States is not a British colony, as long as the United States Government is not a British puppet, and as long as the American fighting forces are not British mercenaries, such a state of things can not be satisfactory to the American people. It is not without reason that since the announcement of British losses, the American people have come to hold misgivings against their Government's policy of assisting Britain and are beginning to feel that care is necessary if they are not to be made a tool of British imperialism in the war in the East too.

Doubling His Savings

Sandy was all smiles when he returned home.

"What's the news?" asked his wife.

"Wonderful, lassie," said the Scotsman. "I've just heard that next week they are going to put the local paper up to two pennies."

"Oh, mon, have ye gone daft?" asked his wife. "Why, there's nothing to rejoice about in that."

"Oh, yes, there is," Sandy went on. "Ye ken that when I used to go to the free library to look through it I used to save a penny . . . now I shall save two pennies."

No Sabe!

A Mexican prisoner was being questioned by the police.

"Can you read and write?" asked the officer.

"Can write...but no can read," replied the prisoner.

"Write your name on this," the officer commanded, handing over a pencil and paper.

The prisoner scrawled several huge hieroglyphics across the sheets and handed it back.

"What is that you wrote?" inquired the puzzled officer.

"No sabe" said the Mexican. "don' I tol' you me no can read?"

Same Bread

The orderly officer received a complaint about the issue of bread.

"Soldiers should not make a fuss about trivialities, my man," he said. "If Napoleon had that bread when he was crossing the Alps, he'd have eaten it with delight."

"Yes, sir," said the corporal, "but it was fresh then."

HM-mmm!

Wife: "Weren't you surprise, dear, when you found that I had given you a check for a present?"

Husband: "I certainly was."

Wife: "Well, did you sign it?"

Another Wasted Hour

One time I spent an hour
Speaking to a tall cornstalk
They told me it had lots of ears,
Yet it didn't hear me talk.

The 7:15 Local?

"So you don't like living in the country? What do you miss most since living out of town?" "Trains."

A Year Ago Today

June 21, 1944

It was revealed that our Tank Units had thrust to the rear of the enemy position on Saipan Island in a counter-landing move and were engaged in severe fighting.

* * *

Heavy fighting was raging in the northern part of the Cotentin Peninsula as the Americans who succeeded in breaking through the middle of the peninsula made abortive efforts to push toward the south front of the Cherbourg Fortress.

HIGUCHI ICHIYO AND MEIJI LITERATURE

Her Works Were Looked Up To With Marvel

By HIDEO KUWAHARA

For nearly two decades after the Meiji Restoration of 1867, literature in Japan, in the whir of political, economic and social readjustment, continued to remain veiled in the dark. Novels were limited to the translation of foreign political and scientific works, or if not that, to books of humor and jest, a continuation of the trend which dominated the latter half of the old regime.

But a dynamic movement was begun in 1885 with the publication of "The Essence of Fiction," a study in criticism, by Tsubouchi Shoyo, greatest Japanese exponent on the Shakespearean drama that the country has ever had. Shoyo professed that the essence of fiction was to be found not in political declamations, moral dissertations or in superficial social decantations, but in the purely personal, psychological and objective expressions of human life.

Futabatei Shimei, the first to introduce Russian literature into the country, realized this movement in spectacular form in his "Ukigumo," Floating Clouds. This was a novel having broken away entirely from the hitherto classical Chinese style of literary exposition and employing instead the everyday form of Japanese speech.

Swayed by this strong impetus of pure art and literature, Ozaki Koyo, Yamada Bimyo, Kawakami Bizan, Iwatani Ren, Hirotsu Ryuro and others of the romantic, popular school took to the psychological and realistic method of life-portrayal. Ozaki Koyo's "Karamakura," "Tajo Takon" and "The Gold Demon" reflected an admixture of Ihara Saikaku, an 18th century realist novelist, and Emile Zola. Then there was Koda Roban whose "Tsuyu Dan-dan," published 1890, "Five-Storied Pagoda," "The Popular Buddha" and others were a psychological and realistic outlook on life along the vein of Saikaku and the Buddhist scriptures.

There were also such authors as Saito Ryoku-u who, with his "Kado-jyamisen" and "Abura Jigoku", delineated the characteristically conventional down-town sentiment, as well as Mori Ogai reflecting the classical German spirit of literary sentiment in his "Utakata-no-ki", "Mai-hime" and others. Ogai, being a medical man as well as a writer, was the first to introduce into Japanese literature the analytical mode of the Germans.

Second Phase of Development

A notable figure that appeared about this time was Higuchi Ichiyo, a blue-stocking, who under the guidance of Koda Rohan succeeded in turning out a realistic literature portraying vividly the pyschological tapestry of contemporary Japanese womanhood. It can be said with safety that it was Ichiyo's method that definitely extricated Japanese literature from the commonplace realistic a la mode Zola to replace it with the purely psychological. Ichiyo marks the second phase in the development of modern Japanese literature.

Higuchi Natsuko, better known as Higuchi Ichiyo, was born in 1872 in Tokyo to a father who held a government post, big-hearted but genial, and a mother, modest, conventional and typically Japanese. The family lived in an atmosphere of "divine poverty" and on this account, Natsuko was unable to receive a systematic education even of the most elementary type. Natsuko's first impulse was to help out her family economy by means of literary endeavor, as her love for the Romans was early awakened and amounted already to a passion if not a religion.

At twelve, Natsuko, small and with a pig-tail, went to a Wada Yoshio to learn the fundamentals of Haiku poetry. And two years later, in 1886, she went under the tutorship of Nakajima Utako, a celebrated poetess of the time, where she picked up a profound liking and taste for poetry, which instinct was to influence her work for the rest of her life.

Ichiyo's efforts became more desperate than ever with the death of her elder brother, followed not long after by the father's decease. After being under the care of Nakajima Utako for six months in 1890, Ichiyo found a home of her own to where she took her mother and a little sister to live.

It is strange, considering the popularity of European literature in the country during the time, that Ichiyo seems not to have absorbed herself in any foreign author. Her works betray not an element of alien influence.

Small in stature but irresistibly pretty with large eyes, well-shaped nose, and a dot of a mouth—all framed in a pale, oval face and a bundle of rich "purple" hair fixed in "momoware" fashion, Ichiyo is now, physically, also, an unmistakably full-blown woman. In will too, Ichiyo is now unmistakable and firm. Hard intent on becoming a novelist despite the slender prospects in literature of being able to support a family, she goes to a Tosui, young literary progeny, in 1891.

Ichiyo has already written a short story entitled "Kare Obana" in the earlier part of the year, but this in the eyes of the mature writers was no more than a well-organized composition. But this and a few others were followed in 1892 by a prolific production of short stories such as "Umoregi," "Yama-zakura", "Tama-dasuki", "Samidare", and others including a ream of journals. At each new attempt, Ichiyo showed astounding improvement. Hers was the literary method of Jane Austen, profoundly analytical without openly being so. It was a minute record of acute observation of the life about her, though limited in sphere, plus a stark faithfulness in expression to what she saw and felt; she felt deeply. Though she was closed in the snug shell that was the life of her little family and had very little access to the society about her, yet she felt that she knew all, every phase of life that was given man to live and experience. Ichiyo lived intensely.

Only two stories appeared in 1893 from her pen. This was the year in which she opened up a little candy shop for daily sustenance. Her literary efforts, as was expected, brought very little reliable returns.

Went Into Inner Self

1894, the year when the Sino-Japanese War broke out, saw an endless stream of war stories in Japan, eclipsing completely all other types of literature. Tall, stimulating stories rose and flourished to decline and fall as soon as the war was over the following year. Ichiyo reverted more and more into her inner self, which incidentally was the fathoming of all the beauties man's soul possessed. "Hanagomori", "Yamiyo" and "O-tsugomori" were a vast development from what she had been producing hitherto.

When the war ended, it was as if a heavy pall were lifted from over the head of Japanese literature. It was a sudden release of the literary potency of the nation, and literature blossomed as it had never done. Ichiyo's most representative works were born this year—"Nigori-e", "Ju-sanya", "Take-kurabe", "Warekara", etc. When "Take-kurabe" was submitted to the public eye, it was at once hailed as a rare accomplishment and the author was showered with din-ful appraisal. Ichiyo became famous "overnight". Literary aspirants flocked to her and mature writers gathered at her home with curiosity and admiration. Ichiyo's name, about this time, is on the lips of all those whose love of literature is ardent.

Both in "Jusanya" and Take-kurabe", Ichiyo's is a naive revolt against the contemporary trend for things foreign. Hers is a reaction apparently being so. "Jusanya," for instance, is a story where a maltreated young wife, by admonition from her loving parents, is obliged to remain content with her miserable lot, while "Take-kurabe" portrays the ineffable beauty of a lost love of a girl of twelve for a quiet priest's boy whose family removes elsewhere from the urban district in which he had grown up with the girl. No harsh remonstrances of any kind are voiced in any of Ichiyo's stories. Hers is a tragic acquiescence in the lot that is man's to live if he is ever to live in the modern world.

In the midst of a blind plagiarism of foreign literature which did not really fit into the ideals and ways of Japanese life, it was only natural that Ichiyo's works were looked up to with marvel as something splendidly pure, chaste and undefiled, just as the life of the author that gave birth to them had been.

There were rumors at the beginning of 1896 of Ichiyo's betrothal to Kawakami Bizan. There were rumors also fo her fervent passion for Tosui, her first literary benefactor. But it has never been clarified who exactly her paramour was. Ichiyo was stricken with illness. In the summer these rumors were winged, and she was dead in November of the same year at the age of 24.

While Ichiyo lay in her deathbed, Meiji literature lunged into the third phase of development with the appearance in the lime-light of Natsume Soseki, author of "Botchan" and "I am a Cat", Akutagawa Ryunosuke, Kume Masao, Kikuchi Kan and a host of others.

Though inconspicuously, Ichiyo had thus paved the way for many a subsequent leading author, and to ignore her in the development of modern Japanese literature would be to create a gap there. Higuchi Ichiyo's works, limited in scale as they are, cannot be called a great literature, but they are a synthesis and crystallization of the particular with the general, without which quality art and literature would drop from the pall of art and literature to that of journalism and the mediocre.

Cramped Quarters

Boss: "You want a raise? Why don't you live within your means?"

Employe: "I do, sir; but you don't realize how I am crowded for space."

THE ECONOMIC REVIVAL OF EUROPE

Future of German Coal and Division of Continent

By Our Foreign Editor

The German manufacturing industries of consumers' goods, are considered likely to resume production as soon as the problems of raw materials and fuel are favorably solved.

A fact that deserves more than passing notice in relation to Germany's post-war economic rehabilitation is that the Doenitz regime, right before its unconditional surrender, was repeatedly urging the German people to prevent their hunger by offering cooperation with the Anglo-American authorities to restore the railways and other facilities of communication. An interesting instance of this sort of idea, was noticeable also in Munitions Minister Speer's speech reported of by the Danish radio on May 3.

Among the raw materials the production of which in occupied Germany is likely soon to be resumed, the most important is coal.

The damage inflicted by the war upon the German coal mining industry, apart from the damage on its establishments on the ground, has been comparatively small. The Saar coal field is at present French controlled under Anglo-American approval; whatever may be the ultimate political destiny of the Saar district, France means to keep the coal mines of Saar under her grip. The collieries in Silesia, have already been worked to some extent, under Polish control. The fate of the Ruhr coal district is not decided yet, but the district is generally interpreted to be probably placed sooner or later under the joint control of the United States, Britain, and France. This district will also resume the output of coal in the shortest possible time. As coal was one of the most important factors for German economic prosperity in the past, so the problem how her coal resources will hereafter be dealt with, must assume added importance with the lapse of time.

Division of Europe

The concern for the political and economic rehabilitation of Europe, has been accelerated by the collapse of Germany. It may, however, be safe to conclude, in this relation, that Europe will virtually be divided in two blocs. One of them, must be that vast stretch of land under the control of the Soviet Union, with Central Germany as its western boundary. To its west lie the areas under Anglo-American influence.

The United States and Britain as well as the Soviet Union will make endeavors respectively for the economic restoration and social stabilization of the areas occupied or "liberated."

Between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American side, however, there does exist a distinct difference in economic and social policies. The Anglo-American camp will aim at the social stabilization of the occupied areas, through their economic rehabilitation, along Western European democratic principles: every country under their occupation, will be allowed more or less to exercise its own discretion accordingly. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, will be different; her economic rehabilitation of the European areas under her influence, will proceed along a principle to make the most of the European resources and productivity for the reconstruction of the Soviet's own economic power, which has been impaired by the war, and for reinforcing her own defense. Soviet administration over these areas will, at the same time, be on socialist principles, exercising the required controls over the social, political, and economic machines of these areas. Characteristic differences such as above, will be clearly reflected upon the handling of post-war Germany.

Economic Revival

The relative position between the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union in respect of their manner of handling the areas under their occupation or influence, will play an important role in deciding the political and economic relations between these three powers themselves.

The United States and particularly Britain, are much interested in the political and social stability of Western Europe. They will, consequently, try hard for a swift rehabilitation of the Western European areas including Germany. This will necessitate some amount of modification in the Anglo-American policies so far reported as applicable to occupied Germany. For instance, that American attitude characterized by the statement that Germany will be relentlessly dealt with, will sooner or later have to be more or less mitigated in practice.

Directly necessary for the economic revival of Europe, are the steps appearing below:

a) Supply of food and other necessities of life;
b) Restoration of railway services and other facilities of transportation;
c) Supply of materials necessary in realizing the above two objects, particularly coal and fiber goods.

In assuring Europe with its needed supply of food and other necessities of life, it will indeed be essential to depend on imports from the United States. But it will, at the same time, be found imperative to reconstruct in the European countries their agriculture and manufacturing industries of consumers' goods, on a gigantic scale and as soon as possible. For this purpose, regardless of the political fate of Germany after the war, the United States and Britain cannot possibly do well without making use of Germany's agriculture and industrial productivity.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE IN MALAI

Has Now Become a Common Medium of Communication

By TAKU SUYAMA
Member of the S.M.R. East Asia Economic Research Commission

I

Since the advance of the Imperial Forces into Malai remarkable progress has been attained culturally and educationally by the military administration despite regional differences in historical and social background. Even in the Straits Settlements where British influence was once deeply entrenched, one hears today conversations and songs in Japanese. It is no exaggeration to assert that Japanese is now the common language of Malai. Of course, it is understood that the Japanese language should not be forced upon the natives, as of the relation between conqueror and conquered or between the administrators and administered. It only adds to the burden of the natives. The most rational procedure is for the natives to adopt the Japanese language as the common medium of communication spontaneously. However, for a language to become conventional and general, such a rationalistic approach is merely a possibility. As a matter of fact, it is now the usual method adopted. Generally the superior language possesses coercive power. Thus for a language to become common among peoples of different origin, it should have qualities worthy of being a model of expression.

Because language and daily life are inseparable, one can not exist without the other. Language, in the 15th century, was considered to be a "gift of the gods." Today, however, the function of language is explained scientifically. Those considering it as a social function regard it as a social problem. Others treating it as an individual function consider it to be a psychological problem.

As I think of language as a function in various phases of life and the several problems associated with it in colonial administration, I can understand why it bears a special social function just as distinctly as do political and legal institutions and also why uniformity and standardization of language not only contribute, toward cultural coordination but is contributive to political unification.

In considering Malai society with respect to the problem of a common language, we must not limit it merely to the indigenous natives. Chinese and Indians who have resided in Malai for several generations must be included. Before considering these factors it is advisable to treat briefly the principle of the objective function of language in a social system.

Studies Are Made

The explanation of the social characteristic of language is made from the standpoint of sociology. Conte, a pioneer in the field of sociology, suggested in his early treatise that language in its essence plays an indispensable rôle in the unification of human society and in the maintenance of human order. Since then studies in this field have taken concrete shape. The Durkheim school in France, with regard to the interpretation on the function of language, still exerts an important influence scholastically. Briefly, its theory is that the fact that language socially assimilates individuals within a communal group is due to the fundamental principle that it is a social institution acquired by individuals from outside and that it is obligatory, enforced by necessity, either by the state or by individual requirement.

This theory with regard to the function of language has later developed variously under a well defined form. Marcel Mauss, successor to the Durkheim school of theory, gave this definition concerning the functional character of language. "In a specified society, the language peculiar to that group is an obligation to every person who makes up the society. That is to say, it is to be transmitted traditionally from one generation to another. It is manifested, lapses into disuse, sees changes, is improved or changes in character in accordance with the changes in the society of which it is traditionally the medium of verbal and written communication. It, therefore, stamps a distinctive feature to the periodical social set-up."

Language, as a social institution, has the important and effective function of uniting individuals firmly to group life, and to ensure the permanence of any society. Accordingly, the language which consolidates individuals into one body becomes the symbol and also the protector of such a body. The sphere in which the language is used also tends to indicate the sphere wherein the society which it represents wields its influence. Consequently, members of one group, speaking the same language, will look upon individuals of other racial groups speaking different languages with suspicion or enmity and even consider the difference as inherent ethnical characteristics. In Malai disunity, due to differences in language, is apparent. It is not without reason that it is often called a "racial museum." Let us look at the population composition from the census taken in 1931. There have been some changes since then, to be sure, but on the whole the racial representation remains nearly the same.

In 1931 there were 17,768 Europeans, 16,043 mixed race; 1,709,392 Chinese; 624,009 Indians; 1,644,173 Malayans and 373,961 others. According to the 1941 estimate the total population in Malai was 5,504,084, of which native Malayans numbered 2,286,459; Chinese 2,358,325; Indians 748,829; Europeans 31,197; mixed race 19,204, and others 60,070.

According to the above figures, the Chinese comprise the largest racial group. Except at Kelantan and Trengganu, they form the nucleus of trade, local commerce and labor in all the large cities and towns in Malai. Especially in the Straits Settlement they are twice as many as any other racial group. They are the sole source of labor for the mines.

These Chinese, from the very rich to the lowest coolie class, are united into distinct societies of their own. The fusion is particularly strong among those who emigrated from the same locality. Thus we find groups from (1) Fukien, (2) Huangchow, (3) Hakka, (4) Chaochow, (5) Hainantao, (6) Hinghwa, (7) Foochow, (8) Fukien, (9) Kwangsi, (10) Shanghai and (11) other localities.

Fukien Best Represented

The first five groups, clannish in their unity, occupy 93 per cent of the entire Chinese population in Malai. The last three groups, 6, 7, and 8, emigrated mostly from Fukien Province and are relatively insignificant in representation. In 1931, those from Kwangsi Province were almost negligible but, with the sudden expansion of the mining industry in recent years, they came in increasing numbers to work in the mines. The so-called Shanghaians include Chinese from Ningpo, Yichow and Suchow and comprise but 5 per cent of the Chinese population. In the Straits Settlement the Fukienese are twice as many as any other racial group and even exceed the natives of Hakka who by far outnumber others in the Federated Malai States. Especially at Johore, neighbor province to Shonanto, their number is almost as great as one-third of the entire Chinese population in Malai. Very few Chinese live in Kelantan and Trengganu; but here too the people from Fukien come next to those from Hainantao and Canton. Particularly at Malacca, most of the Chinese born in the region are of Fukien descent. The majority of the Chinese in the Federated Straits are from Canton. Cantonese form a large proportion of the population in Johore and other large cities outside of the Federated States. In the Straits Settlements they are less than one-half of the Fukienese. The Hakkanese prefer farming villages rather than the large cities. They come next to the Cantonese in the Federated States. They predominate in Johore and Kedah, but in the Straits Settlement they are less than one-fifth in number of either the Cantonese or the Fukienese.

The Chinese from Chaochow are mostly settled in the Straits Settlements and Johore. Quite a few of them are also found in Kedah, Kinta, Klang and Kuala Lumpur, but very few in Pahang. The natives of Hainantao were mostly employed as waiters, hotel boys and shop clerks in the Straits Settlements and Johore. In other localities where they congregated in large numbers, they were employed as coolies on rubber plantations. The natives of Hingnwa are mostly settled on Shonanto. The least represented are the Chinese from Kwangsi who are mostly in Johore and Pela, employed as laborers in mines and plantations.

If the Chinese settlers in Malai are checked according to their varied occupations, we may find that economic motives that form the bond unite them into cohesive groups; but the basic factor which combines them into well defined social groups is language. Regional differences in climate, character of the soil, industries, etc., added to the language element, have further strengthened their social unity. Due to these various unified social groups, the regional gaps tend to separate them further. The peculiar regional dialects, arising out of such separation, characterizes the groups of which they are the creations of and become, in time, the symbol of particular social groups.

(To Be Continued)

OUR BEAUTIFUL LAND

Spring Brings Joy to People's Hearts

By SHUJI [illegible]
(From the Asahi)

Nowadays under wartime conditions people are apt to be somewhat gloomy, and it is but natural that the flowers that bloom one after another should appear to them the most beautiful thing in the world. Logic apart, "the flowers that bloom alike all succeeding years" (as the Chinese poet Li Po observed) appeared especially beautiful this year.

In the little garden of my rustic home there first bloomed the plum and the sweet-smelling daphne whose fragrance sweetened the air. The round buds of the heath-rose then burst into full bloom. After the beautiful camellias the azalea reigned with its sweet drooping petals in full bloom. But by far the most magnificent scene was presented when the hawthorne just began to open its petals. Though its buds were as small as rice, their light purple color which makes an exquisite contrast with the white-birch trunk of the tree, is mysteriously beautiful to human eyes.

Although the blossoms were beautiful beyond description, the blossom season came and went quite abruptly. But in the wake of the passing of the flowers and blossoms comes the season of young leaves, a heavenly gift, which covers the earth luxuriantly.

Many people laud the serene beauty of the autumn, but as Kenko-hoshi observes, the beautiful garment of spring is Nature's unexcelled gift for man. Green foliage in the early summer days succeeding the flowers makes all living creatures grateful for their own existence. The suburbs nowadays are flooded by green foliage. The silvery green enveloped in the morning or evening mist is truly dream-like. Those who have seen the worthlessness of human existence in beholding the blossoms of the spring will feel anew the joy of life in seeing the earth wrapped in young leaves. Green foliage has already covered the streets of the Capital like a beautiful carpet with its various hues. The weeping willow, the maiden-hair tree, the maple, the grass by the Palace Moat, trees in residential gardens—all these show manifold hues of exquisite verdure.

Hills of Tama

If you wander about over the hills of Tama in the outskirts of the Capital, you will find green foliage more beautiful than the blossoms in its magnificence. It is especially beautiful in the early morning and at twilight, for then the beauty of verdure is at its best—so much so that one wonders if anything so beautiful ever existed in this world of ours.

Let us first appreciate this rural verdure at a distance. The scenery of a vast stretch of green spotted here and there beside the fields of yellow rape-seed and patches of pink milk-vetch is a conventional one, but it appears wonderfully and mysteriously enchanting in these hectic days.

But let us draw ourselves closer now to examine the real beauty of green foliage. We shall find a thousand different hues of verdure presenting a symphony of colors. The green of the mulberry field, the verdure of the weeds, the young leaves of the tall zelkova tree, the young leaves of the apple tree and the pear tree, and many others—these we shall see. Although unappreciated by ordinary people enchanting are the young leaves of the pear fields after their white blossoms have fallen to the ground. Even the pine tree which is said to be eternally green shows the fresh attire of May with blossoms about two inches in length.

You see a still more beautiful sight in the young leaves of the persimmon. I never can forget the beauty of the young leaves of the persimmon tree I saw by the banks of the Murayama reservoir and also in the front yards of some farm houses in Kakio-mura by the Odakyu Electric line. Their verdure streching out from the somewhat dark hued trunk of the tree is beautiful to human eyes. As to the scene of verdure presented by the coppice predominated by the Japanese oak (Kunugi), it is truly the "wonder of Nature." The coppice may at first sight appear commonplace, but its young leaves fully indicate an intricate beauty.

Again, there is the verdure of the reed family and a thousand others which we cannot enumerate.

Old folks used to say that "Young leaves, the song of the cuckoo and the bonito fish of the first fishing season" were the three exquisite things in human life in early summer. The bonito fish we can hardly get for our table nowadays. Neither can we hear the song of the cuckoo near the Capital. But, thank God, green foliage comforts our eyes with its unchanging verdure year in and year out, enriching the earth with its magnificent beauty.

In A Way

"Can you tell me what capital punishment is?" "Do you mean taxes?"